NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

MANURE.

THE manure-heap is the farmer's gold mine, which he should constantly strive to increase and enrich, inasmuch as his avocation cannot be followed up with any degree of success without the possession, and intelligent application of its ore. Although the collection and making of manure is of primary importance, and has been rightly termed the first step in good husbandry, yet our farmers are noted for their inattention to the subject; collections in trenches by the roadside and in the barnyard are made, it is true—but the sink washings, the accumulated riches of ponds and ditches, the inexhaustible supply of leaves in our woods, and innumerable other sources from which they might obtain a sufficiency are overlooked; or if remembered, remembered only to be neglected. When this state of things shall have passed away, and not till then, shall we have reason to expect prosperous farmers and well-tilled farms;—in furtherance of this event, permit me to offer a few remarks on the collection and application of manures, which (although they may have already become familiar to the agriculturist,) will still serve in a humble measure to encourage their introduction into his *practical operations.*

The barn yard is the first spot to which the farmer looks for a supply of manure, and it certainly is the principal reservoir upon which he should depend—and on that very account, in its selection or construction he should manifest his foresight and intelligence. Some select a spot perfectly level, and others one with a considerable outward slope, and in either case their judgment is thoughtless and incorrect. A place should be chosen which has a natural slope towards the centre, inasmuch as it prevents all rich liquid matters from finding their way out, and wasting themselves upon ground annually which does not require their fertilizing properties; if the husbandman cannot find a place of this description in a situation convenient, and well sheltered for the cattle which are to inhabit it; he should not grudge the small expense attendant upon *constructing* one elsewhere. Let him rectify the natural deficiencies of the spot, and annually, either in Spring or Autumn, cart in a substantial layer of loam, or meadow mud that he may obtain in ditching; this in the course of the season becomes amazingly enriched by the rains, washings, and droppings of the cattle—and constitutes a strong and excellent manure when mixed with ashes and horse dung, for corn, the top-dressing of grass lands, &c.

Another mine which should be diligently explored and worked, is the hogstye; from this place, the farmer has an excellent opportunity of supplying his fields with a valuable and fertile dressing. In its situation or construction it should be similar to the barn yard, and should also be well filled with loam, potato vines and other refuse portions of the crops—which being rooted over and mingled together by the swine soon become a manure exceedingly precious and acceptable. Their house should also be continually supplied with leaves or vines, which not only tends to make them comfortable and expedites their fattening—but being wet through in a few days and thrown into the outer stye contributes vastly to the increase and betterment of the manure there made.

The washings of the sink are generally permitted to run without guidance where they list, or are thrown out of the kitchen door into the very path, to the no small annoyance and objection of every visiter; if instead of this unprofitable and slovenly custom our farmers would consent to spend a little time and money, they might boast of tidy dooryards and a small addition of exceedingly rich manure. Let them dig a small square pit of four or five feet in depth under their sinkspout; stone it well as they would a cellar, and throw into it two or three loads of loam, which would absorb the washings, become fertilized by them, and at the close of the first year would yield him a return, equivalent at least to the labor he spent in preparation of this receptacle. The same course might be advantageously pursued in regard to our vaults; it would in a slight degree lessen their unpleasant effluvia, increase the quantity taken therefrom, and render it more fit for immediate service—inasmuch as the strength of this kind of manure forbids its free usage, till it has undergone a partial decomposition—the rapidity of which, this method would in a small measure assist.

The sweepings of ditches and ponds, which are drained off, or become dry in the course of the season, form an excellent acquisition to the farmer's stock of manure. These sweepings very few who have the opportunity avail themselves of—either because they imagine that they have matters of weightier importance to attend to, or because they affect to doubt their superior value;—the first objection a farmer should never urge, for he certainly has time to collect all the manure his lands can afford in any shape, and it is of vital importance that he should do it,—in regard to the second, I have merely to state, that these sweepings contain an immense quantity of the putrid matter of decayed vegetables, which have been gradually gathering and imbedding themselves there, and which necessarily form in their separate state, or when mixed with other substances a strong and profitable manure.

The last method of making manure which I shall here recommend, is the collection and use of leaves. With little difficulty the husbandman can supply himself with these from our woods and forests, and I therefore lament to see them so seldom used. Twenty substantial loads would be sufficient for the daily and thorough litter of a stock of eight or ten cattle, from the time they were housed in the fall till they were pastured in the spring, and a few days spent in collecting them would be nobly repaid by the extra quantity and extra quality of manure. Let them be put under some sheltered shed where they will be protected from the winds, and dealt out in the necessary quantity; when the cattle floor is cleaned, they should be chopped up finely with the dung, and thrown out upon the heap—there after awhile they decompose and become fit to carry out to the fields. The fertilizing properties existing in this kind of manure are truly astonishing, and I do not hesitate to affirm, that a field in which it is used will produce a crop of potatoes one fourth greater than the crop harvested from another spot of the same size, which was planted with any other manure. In another respect, leaves may be made to augment and improve the farmer's stock of manure; before filling his yard, stye, or any other place of deposit, he would be vastly benefitted by throwing in a heavy layer of leaves, which being completely covered by loam or whatever else he may cast in, soon begin to decompose, and add not a little to the value of the stuff when removed.

The application of different manures to the various soils, which has been so ably treated of by Kirwan in his admirable essay upon Manures—is a subject too extensive, and requiring too thorough a knowledge, to be entered upon here. The effect we look for in the application of manure is not only an abundant production of crops at the time, but a lasting fertility; and therefore it is better to manure moderately for a succession of seasons, than to crowd an over quantity at once upon the land which may not again receive assistance for years; this should be attended to, especially if the subsoil is of a spongy nature—for in this case, the manure though it produce a heavy crop the first year it is applied, will be gradually drawn in till it entirely disappears; thus the only reward you reap for your liberality, is one or two copious harvests which leave the soil more barren and unproductive than before. Your arrangements should be such as to allow a thorough annual dressing to all lands under cultivation, and a gradual reclaiming of waste lands by ditching and draining—for these *operations* (in addition to others which benefit land,) are included in the general term manure, as well as *substances* which have the same tendency. In this way, you enter upon a system of improvement and an application of means, the good effects of which become yearly more observable, and undoubtedly have a salutary influence upon community. L. L.

By the Editor.

PEAT FOR MANURE.

[Continued from page 260.]

IN mild weather seven cart-loads of common farm-yard dung, tolerably fresh made is sufficient for twenty-one cart loads of peat moss; but in cold weather, a larger proportion of dung is desirable; at least it is prudent to omit putting any peat between the two upper layers of dung, and rather thicken the outer coating with peat. It is also proper in winter, if ground with a dry bottom can be conveniently employed for the purpose, to increase greatly the breadth of the dunghill, which in that case may be done without any limit, by adding, all round the dunghill, circles consisting of layers of peat dung and peat of seven feet in breadth. And if the mass of the dunghill is thus enlarged, there is little occasion to exceed the proportion of dung recommended for making up to prepare in the milder season; especially if a covering of coarse vegetables of any sort, such as waste hay or straw, rushes, broom or furze, or brush wood of ever-greens, is thrown over the dunghill. In fact, a covering of this sort is scarcely less useful in summer, to prevent the escape of moisture, than in winter to exclude cold.

To every twenty-eight cart loads of the compost, when made up, it is of use to throw on above it a cart load of ashes, either made from coal, peat or wood; or if these cannot be had, half the quantity of slacked lime may be used, the more finely powdered the better. But these additions are not essential to the general success of the compost, provided a sufficiency of time is allowed to the preparation to compensate for the want of them.

The dung to be used should either have been recently made, or kept fresh by compression; as by the treading of cattle or swine, or by carts passing over it. And if there is little or no litter in it, a smaller quantity will serve, provided any spongy vegetable matter is added at making up the compost, such as fresh weeds, the rubbish of a stack-yard, potato-shaws, sawings of timber, &c. And as some sorts of dung, even when fresh, are much more advanced in decomposition than others, it is material to attend to this; for a much less proportion of such dung, especially if abounding in animal matter, will serve for the compost, provided care is taken to keep the mass sufficiently open, either by a mixture of the above-mentioned substances, or, if these are wanting, by adding the peat piecemeal, that is, first mixing it up in the usual proportion of three to one of dung, and then, after a time, adding an equal quantity, more or less, of peat. The dung of this character of best quality is shamble dung, with which, under the above precautions, six times the quantity of peat or more, may be prepared. The same holds as to pigeon-dung, and other fowl-dung; and to a certain extent, also, as to that which is collected from towns, and made by animals that feed on grain, refuse of distilleries, &c.

The compost, after it is made up, gets into a general heat sooner or later, according to the weather, and the condition of the dung in summer, in ten days or sooner; in winter, not perhaps for many weeks, if the cold is severe. It always, however, has been found to come on at last,* and in summer it sometimes rises so high as to be mischievous, by consuming the materials (fire fanging). In that season, a stick should be kept in it in different parts, to pull out and feel now and then; for if it approaches to blood heat, it should either be watered or turned over; and on such an occasion, advantage may be taken to mix it with a little fresh peat. The heat subsides after a time, and with great variety, according to the weather, the dung, and the perfection of the making up of the compost; which then may be allowed to remain untouched, until within three or four weeks of using, when it should be turned over, upside down, and outside in, and all lumps broken: then it comes into a second heat, but soon cools, and is fit to be taken out for use. In this state the whole, except bits of the old decayed wood, appears a black free mass, and spreads like garden mould. Use it weight for weight as farm yard dung; and it will be found, in a course of cropping, fully to stand the comparison.

Let it be observed, that the object in making up the compost is to form as large a hot-bed as the quantity of dung employed admits of, and then to surround it on all sides, so as to have the whole benefit of the heat and effluvia. Peat, nearly as dry as garden mould, in seed time, may be mixed with the dung so as to double the volume and more, and nearly triple the weight, and instead of hurting the heat, prolong it. Workmen must begin with using layers; but, when accustomed to the just proportions, if they are furnished with peat moderately dry, and dung not lost in litter, they throw it up together as a mixed mass, always coating it, however, with more peat; and they improve in the art, so as to make a less proportion of dung serve for the preparation.

The addition recommended of ashes, or lime, to the compost, is thought to favor the general perfection of the preparation, and when the composition is turned over, to hasten the second heat. The lime laid on the dunghill, as directed, is rendered mild by the vapors that escape during the first heat.

Compost, made up before January, is generally in good order for the spring crops; but this is not to be expected in case of a severe long frost. In summer it is ready in eight or ten weeks; and if there is an anxiety to have it soon prepared, the addition of ashes, or of a little lime-rubbish of old buildings, or of lime slaked with foul water, applied to the dung used in making up, will quicken the process considerably.

Lime has been mixed previously with the peat; but the compost prepared with that mixture, or with the simple peat, seemed to produce equally good crops. All the land, however, that it has been tried on, has been limed more or less within these twenty-five years.

The rich coarse earth, which is frequently found on the surface of peat, is too heavy to be admitted into this compost; but it makes an excellent top-dressing, if previously mixed and turned over with lime.

[To be continued.]

* In order to bring on the heat more expeditiously, in a compost made up in frost, a narrow addition of dung and peat has sometimes, after the frost has gone off, been laid along the sides of the compost, scraping down a little the coating of peat upon it.

For the New England Farmer.

DISEASE IN CATTLE.

Mr. Editor,—In regard to the Dunstable Ox, mentioned in your paper, which has the "hold fast" on his jole, I think the disease is rightly named, for I believe it will *hold fast*, till his bones go to dust again. I believe it is what we call a *bone cancer*. I have known a number in our quarter, and I never knew one to be cured. As soon as we discover a bunch growing upon the jole, we go to feeding in order to make beef for the butcher; for the bone will grow very fast, become painful, and the joles will become tender, so that the animal will not eat any thing that is hard, and not taking sufficient to support nature, will fall away and die.

I had a cow that had a rose cancer in one of her eyes. I discovered it in the fall. In the spring her eye began to swell out of her head, and by the first of June it was as large as a very large goose egg. She had a calf, which ran with her at the time. She appeared to be in great pain, would not stand to eat three minutes at a time, but kept continually walking. I took the calf off, and the cow into the barn, hove her down, took a shoemaker's knife and cut the cancer, eye and all, from the socket, so that her eye-lids shut to as well as those on the other eye. I let her get up, and gave her some hay. She stood and ate as well as she ever did. I went to feeding her, made her good beef by the last of September, and sold her to the butcher for $27. The cancer had grown again by that time as large as a hen's egg. A Yankey.

Tiverton, Feb. 19, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XIX.

Spindleworm on Indian corn, is killed by sprinkling the corn with a weak lye of wood ashes.

Swine, profitable. Every family should keep one, to take off the weeds of the garden, and refuse of the kitchen. Carrots good for them—should have a change of diet and be fed in a cleanly manner. Some farmers throw their corn to them in the durtiest of pens, where it is buried at once in filth, and almost entirely lost. Nothing can be more slovenly. Keep them in a small pasture, or orchard, well fenced and watered; with a close warm stye to retreat to. Keep them always in a middling good plight; yokes prejudicial to them; but no hog should ever be seen without a ring in his nose. Put them up to fatten in September, and kill them middle of November or sooner. He who fats a hog in winter must be a loser—meal better for them than corn—green corn out of the field, excepted. Give them fair water for drink—the wash of the kitchen, worse than nothing for fatting hogs. Let them have no more food at a time, than they will eat up clean. If mangy, pour oil on their backs. Give them litter in plenty, and keep their issues open, or they will not fatten. The Chinese breed very good to propagate.

Turkey. Plunge the chick into cold water, as soon as hatched, or the next day after, and force down one whole pepper corn, and give it to its mother to be brooded; it will be as hardy as the chick of a hen. If they droop while young, view their rumps, and you will find two or three feathers, whose quill parts are filled with blood,—draw them, and the chick will soon recover.

Turnip. Sow on a light, sandy soil, not very rich. New cleared land proper. Sow middle of July, when the ground is moist; not when it is dry. One pound of seed to an acre. House, and bury them in dry sand—it will prevent their growing corky.

Wheat. Sow one bushel and an half on an acre, on a loamy soil well pulverized. Manure with old dung, and change your seed annually. Wash it before sowing, and sow in the latter part of August, and never when the earth is very dry. Plough it in with a shallow furrow, and leave the land rough. Spring wheat should be sowed as early as possible, and only harrowed in. Never feed grain, unless it be likely to ear out in the fall.

Wool. Divide it into three parts, or setts. 1. The neck and back, called mother wool. 2. Tails and legs. 3. Breast and belly, should not be mixed in spinning. The two best qualities in wool, length and fineness.

For the New England Farmer.

Mr. Fessenden,—The Massachusetts Agricultural Society having awarded a premium of $20 to Mr. Wm. Carter of Fitchburg for his crop of 692½ bushels potatoes to the acre, it is presumed he will cheerfully promote one of the objects of the society in giving the public all the information in his power respecting his mode of cultivating and producing a crop so enormous. It is desirable to know how many cords his "forty loads of horse manure" contained; also whether his forty-five bushels of seed, were taken promiscuously of all sizes, and planted whole, or whether they were selected of the largest and cut in pieces—and how far distant

he placed the potatoes, or pieces, from each other in the drills. His reply through your useful journal will gratify A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Horticultural Hall, Feb. 16, 1833.

The following fruits were forwarded by Stephen H. Smith, Esq. of Providence:

APPLES.—*Seek no further.* A large red apple, roundish oblong; the size of the Baldwin; flavor sweet, relieved by a slight acid. It ripens from October to March, and the tree is a prodigious bearer. There are many varieties of this name; this variety has existed in Rhode Island during several generations.

Dartmouth Sweeting,—rather large; of a pale green color, slightly stained with red next to the sun; of a sweet, rich and excellent flavor, with a slightly perceptible and agreeable acid. The tree is productive, and the fruit keeps till May. This variety is esteemed by many the best of all sweet apples, and by some the best of all apples.

Marygold. A medium sized fruit, flattened in form; striped and stained with pale red on a yellow ground; the flesh yellow, firm, saccharine, subacid and fine. This fruit keeps till June. The tree is productive, but does not suddenly come into bearing.

Belle et Bonne. A small, yellow, round fruit, spotted, and slightly colored with red next to the sun; the flesh firm, sweet and excellent; it keeps till April, and the tree is very productive.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

AGRICULTURAL DINNER.

ON Friday last, during the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, several gentlemen partook of an Agricultural Dinner at the Mansion House, prepared by Mr. Bradstreet, in his best style; the Hon. A. Spencer presiding. Three samples of excellent American wine, comprising a dozen bottles, were furnished for the occasion, by Maj. John Adlum, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, from his vintage of 1831. After the cloth was removed, the following sentiments were given:

By the President. John Adlum—He has demonstrated to *us* that our country is as capable of producing good wines as it is good bread. He merits and receives our thanks, for the book and the box which he has presented to us, to instruct us in our practice, and to exhilarate us on this occasion.

By Mr. Le Ray. The promotion of temperance, by every farmer producing his own wine.

By Judge Buel. Agriculture, the first and best pursuit of man—a trade, an art and a science. The *triple* powers of strength, skill and science, are necessary to develope all its benefits to man.

By Judge Hickock. The Farmers—the liberal supporters of every interest but their own.

By Mr. Webster. The late Timothy Pickering; the friend and associate of Washington in our revolutionary conflict—the patriot and the statesman, whose pride it was during a long life, to aid and foster the agriculture of his country.

By Mr. E. Savage. Agriculture, the father and mother of all arts—"Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land."

By Mr. B. Knower. Manufactures and the Mechanic arts—the sons and daughters of Agriculture.

By Dr. Beekman. The Farmers of the state of New York.

By Gen. Lynch. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, mutually dependent—Their success is essential to the independence and comforts of a nation.

By Mr. Walsh. Our President, Le Ray de Chaumont—His motto is our motto, "The Plough is of no party."

By Mr. Briggs. The old fashioned doctrine—Principles, not men.

By a gentleman. Men who support principles.

By Mr. Grove. Albrecht Van Thayer, the celebrated agriculturist of Mocgelin, in Germany.

By Mr. Viele. Our yeomanry, the lords of the soil—the true nobility of the country.

By Mr. A. Knickerbacker. Agriculture, Horticulture and Manufactures—corner stones of the Union, may they be protected.

By a gentleman. The wool-growers of the United States—They merit the patronage of the government, and conduce to the real independence of a nation. *Albany Argus.*

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Geological Map of Massachusetts is an honor to the Legislature which ordered, and the Professor who executed it. It is one step, and a very important step, towards extending a knowledge of the very interesting and very practical science of Geology, through our whole community; and by this knowledge to acquaint our citizens with the productions and the resources of the mineral kingdom.—*Family Lyceum.*

WONDERS OF NATURE.

THERE was lately dug up, at Madison; Starke county, State of Ohio, two large Tusks, measuring each nine feet six inches in diameter! the weight of one was as much as two men could lift; the outside covering was as firm and hard as ivory, but the inner parts were considerably decayed. They were found in a swamp, about two feet below the surface of the ground, and were similar to those found some time ago at the Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky; the size of the animal, from the bones found, was at least 60 feet in length, and 22 feet in height, and 12 across the hips. Each tooth found weighed 11 pounds. This animal as much surpasses the Mammoth as the Elephant does the OX.—*Clearfield Banner.*

A LATE New Orleans paper says:—"But our city is yet in its infancy; its resources are not developed. We have even now a Levee near five miles in length, crowded with ships, steamboats, keel boats and flat boats; their number is in proportion to the quantity of produce which is received from the western territories. Who can then calculate the extent, the importance which our city will attain, when those territories are filled with population."

Oregon. The great portion of the party which proceeded last year on an expedition for Oregon, we understand, have returned, after reaching the American Alps, the Rocky mountains. It is said they found them covered with 8 or 9 feet of snow, and a snow storm prevailing when they arrived there, though it was midsummer. Capt. Wyeth and 13 men remained to prosecute their original determination. The Rocky mountains are said to be 400 miles from Oregon. There was considerable suffering before they reached the mountains, and two men had separated from the company. —*Cent.*

THE Montgomery (Alab.) Journal of the 26th ult. says: A very destructive tornado passed through a part of this county on Wednesday last. Its ravages in some places were very great. We have heard but little as to the particulars of the loss sustained by our citizens who were the sufferers.—It passed over the plantation of Dr. Samuel C. Oliver about ten miles distant from this place, and levelled every building to the ground. We understand that with the exception of the Gin House, (which) was situated some distance from the other buildings not a house is left standing!—Dr. Oliver had just built a new dwelling house. His family, we understand was in the house at the time it was blown down, but the kind interposition of the hand of Providence preserved them almost uninjured, amidst the wreck surrounding them on all sides.—Some of Dr. O's negroes were injured. We understand that Mr. Birch, on the Lime Creek Road has suffered, but we are not informed to what extent.

A Wolf caught. A large wolf was killed in this town last Saturday, within a mile of the State House. His track was discovered in the northwestern part of this town, and followed by a party of hunters from the West Parish, for nearly a week, until the wolf was driven into a swamp south of the village, which was surrounded and he was shot by Capt Enoch Dow, one of the party who first started in pursuit.—*N. H. Patriot.*

THE following from Naples, is of Dec. 22:—"For two days the eruption of Vesuvius has assumed an alarming character; the flanks of the mountain are furrowed in every direction by vast torrents of lava. We can perceive three small craters that have formed themselves in the centre of the great crater, the edge of which is in several places rent by crevices 30 or 40 feet wide, and 15 or 20 deep. A new stream of lava, which formed itself in the night of the 20th, has taken the direction of Portici."

News. Few persons, we believe, even among the learned, know any thing of the true derivation of the word NEWS. Its real signification is denoted by the cardinal letters of which it is composed. N. E. W. S.;—the initials of North, East, West, and South—which means "Intelligence from the four quarters of the globe."

Social intercourse. We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural rule and natural claim as the reluctant—the backward sympathy—the forced smile—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance—the well off are too apt to manifest to those a little down; with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

CUT timber for building and fencing. Secure your grain from rats. Cover your horses after severe exercise in cold weather. Look well to your poultry and feed them.

From the Albany Argus.

HINTS TO FARMERS. NO. IV.

THE *planting of Trees*, for ornament and profit, —for fruit, fuel and timber, has for a long time engaged the active attention of the cultivators, and even the governments of Europe. The existing forests of England are said to have been all planted by the hand of man. The highlands of Scotland, after having been, by a reckless policy, stripped of their timber, have again been re-clothed with wood and beauty, by the indefatigable labors of the present and last generations. And to such a pitch has the taste for planting been carried in Germany, that the public highways, for hundreds of miles, present continuous avenues of fruit and ornamental trees, from which the traveller regales himself with freedom, and which contribute to the comfort and wealth of the inhabitants. The press has been enforcing the duty of planting, and furnishing directions for rearing of forests, and beautifying parks and ornamental grounds. A recent *Planter's Guide*, by Sir Henry Steuart, has just been republished by the Messrs. Thorburns, at New York, and excited much public attention. I have not seen the work; but the extracts from it, which I have read, seem but illy adapted to our practice. They relate principally to an expensive mode of removing large trees from the forest to the park; an operation suited neither to our habits nor our means. It undoubtedly contains, however, useful instructions for planting, removing and pruning forest trees; and I hope it may be the means of awakening in our countrymen a more provident care of at least the trees we have left. For our taste has hitherto run counter to that of Europe. While they have studied to increase, we have been wantonly lavish in destroying, these lords of the forest. But we begin to perceive our error, and evince a disposition to correct it; the first evidence of which that I remember to have witnessed, was in the county of Berkshire —*where the first Agricultural society of practical farmers, was established in our country*, and where it yet continues to dispense unnumbered blessings. One of the early acts of that society was to encourage the planting the sugar maple, particularly by the road sides; and the wise foresight which prompted the improvement has now become apparent to all. I was acquainted with the valley of the Housatonic more than forty years ago. I knew it when its Agricultural Society was established; and I have traversed it with delight within the last few months. I know no district which has surpassed it in the measure of its improvement during the last twenty years. Its agricultural features,—its flocks and its herds;—its moral condition,—the intelligence and enterprise, the industry and happiness, of its population, surpassed, in my mind, any thing I saw in journeying five hundred miles. And most of this prosperity and improvement, I ascribe, emphatically, to the benign influence of its agricultural society. How gratifying, to the Fathers of this society, must be the reflection, that they have been thus instrumental in increasing the measure of human happiness, and of human virtue. I would not exchange the honor which belongs to them for the pageantry of a court, or the renown of a sanguinary victor.

Instead of adopting Sir Henry Steuart's system of *removing* large trees, we would do well to *preserve* them, wherever they are not likely to interfere with the economy of the farm; and to plant small trees whenever they will conduce to ornament or use. In retaining, however, the second growth is preferable to the first. The habits of the first, like the habits of the aborigines, are better adapted to the forest than to the field, and when their tall forms are bared, by the labors of cultivation, they are apt to be prostrated by the winds. The second growth or small trees, grow up with more strength and beauty, and soon adapt their habits to their security. There are many grounds that are not profitable in tillage, which may grow trees without prejudice, and even to advantage, as pasture lands. A growth of forest or fruit trees is highly beneficial, upon the north and west side of farm buildings, in breaking off the cold winds in winter, and affording refreshing shade in summer. The borders of enclosures and highways, afford also the means of at once enhancing the value, and beautifying the scenery of our farms. Besides, planting trees is a sacred debt which we all owe to posterity. B.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ON FODDER.

THERE are none of the farming operations that require more attention than feeding cattle through the winter, and yet by many no one thing is more neglected. We do not mean that farmers neglect to feed their cattle, but that they neglect making calculations as to the profit and loss attending it. We have remarked that in this vicinity a good milch cow bears the same price as two tons of hay. Most good farmers we believe will allow, that a cow, fed upon hay alone, will consume two tons during the winter, or from the time when they commence feeding them until they are turned out to grass in the spring. The inquiry then arises, is not the loss equal to the worth of the cow in the fall, when so fed? We answer yes, together with the trouble of feeding them. In the neighborhood of large towns, where hay commands a large price, we consider it a bad policy for farmers to keep more cows than they can winter upon such kinds of food as are produced from the farm, and will not command ready cash. This observation will not always apply to farms distant from market, nor to the keeping of dairies near large towns for the purpose of supplying them with milk. There are many kinds of feed which may be prepared, both for horses and cows, by labor during the winter, wherewith they may be fed at less expense, or will consume less of the merchantable produce of the farm, than when fed on hay, by which the labor of winter becomes more valuable than when this is omitted. Straw, when chopped fine and soaked or boiled with a small quantity of meal, potatoes, pumpkins, carrots or cabbage, makes an excellent feed for cattle or horses, and milch cows fed with such food will give more milk than when fed with hay alone.

In our long northern winters, sheep require some food of the kind, otherwise they are apt to become costive and feverish, which never fails to give their wool that yellow cotted appearance, which is commonly called the effects of being hide bound. We call the attention of farmers to this subject, wishing them to pursue that course which shall be found profitable. From the price hay bears in the country, it cannot be transported by land to any considerable distance to market without loss, but the same amount of property may be driven at a small expense. We would ask, why is there not a sure profit attending the selling of cows in the fall and purchasing in the spring equal to the difference between driving a cow or transporting two tons of hay the same distance, allowing the prices of both were regulated by the same market?

FAT CATTLE.

IT has been dull times with the cattle feeders for some weeks past, but the prospect has recently brightened a little, and there is now some animation among them. There are purchasers in this vicinity for three markets—New York, Boston and Providence. A drove of 78 excellent cattle, purchased in Hatfield and Deerfield for the New York market, passed through this town last week. The New Yorkers represented that they paid only 6 dollars per hundred for them (estimated Brighton weight;) but some of those who sold them intended to get, and think they have got, over 6 dollars.

A drove of oxen started from this place for Brighton on Monday. A pair fattened by Thaddeus Clapp, Esq. of Easthampton, weighed 4135 pounds—said to be the heaviest pair fed in this vicinity the present season. Another pair belonging to Mr. Clapp weighed 3880 pounds.—*Northampton Gazette.*

From the National Ægis.

TROUT.

THE wise men of our State have seen fit to provide sundry laws for the protection of fish and fowl of various kinds within the limits of this Commonwealth, but with all this careful legislating to prevent fish being taken in an improper manner and at wrong seasons of the year, trout, the best fish by far in our streams, have been much neglected. Those persons who are conversant with the nature and habits of this delicious fish know that it is best at certain seasons of the year, being then fat and as anglers say "in season." During the winter the trout is usually found most abundant in ponds; they resort to the brooks at the coming on of warm weather in the spring and continue in them during the summer for the purpose of feeding and spawning. In the winter the trout may readily be taken in large numbers in ponds where they resort, but they are of little value. Isaac Walton who published a treatise on angling in the reign of Charles the 2d, of England, which work is more highly esteemed than any other that has ever been published, as well for the excellence of the instructions it contains for angling as for its simple and unaffected style and the purity of sentiment pervading the work, says in speaking of the trout, "and next you are to note, that till the sun gets to such a height as to warm the earth and the water, the trout is sick and lean and lousy and unwholesome; for you shall, in winter, find him to have a big head, and, then, to be lank and thin and lean; at which time many of them have sticking on them sugs, or trout lice, which is a kind of worm, in shape like a clove, or pin with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture; those, I think, the trout breeds himself: and never thrives till he free himself from them, which is when warm weather comes; and, then as he grows stronger, he gets from the dead still water into the sharp streams and the gravel, and there rubs off these worms or lice, and then as he grows stronger, so he gets him into swifter and swifter streams, and their lies at the watch for any fly or minnows that come near to him, and he especially

loves the may-fly which is bred of the cod worm, or cadis; and these make the trout bold and lusty, and he is usually fatter and better meat at the end of that month (May) than at any time of the year." For our own part if it be deemed necessary to protect any kind of fish in our streams and ponds we see no good reason why trout are not entitled to a full share of that protection. It will be but a few years time ere the streams in this vicinity will be exhausted of trout if the practice of fishing for them through the ice be not prevented. We can hardly think, however, that our citizens will be willing to purchase for the use of their families, poor, lousy fish, and such is the state of trout caught in the winter, merely because they can be got cheap. We never knew a lover of the angle, one who professed to be at all scientific in taking trout, who would disgrace the art piscatorial by catching them with a net or by taking them through the ice in any way; it would be taking as much advantage of the fish as it is for a sportsman to shoot a woodcock sitting, a proceeding which has always been held to be disreputable in a shooter.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

Preserved Ice. It is remarked in the *Genesee Farmer* that "there is one important point in packing away ice which does not appear to be well understood. We mean the temperature of the ice when it is put into the ice-house. It is well known that according to Fahrenheit's thermometer 32 degrees is denominated the freezing point, or that degree at which water congeals. If the temperature is raised but one degree above this the water melts, but to whatever degree below the temperature is reduced, no change takes place. Now it takes nearly the same quantity of heat to raise the temperature of a body one degree when it is below 32 degrees, that it does when it is above. From this position it is plain that the colder the ice when packed in the ice house, the greater would be the quantity of heat required to thaw it, or a greater length of time in the same temperature. Suppose one ice-house was filled when the temperature of the ice and atmosphere was of thirty degrees, or two degrees below the freezing point, and another was filled when the temperature of the atmosphere and ice were at zero, then would it not require fifteen times the quantity of heat to melt the ice in the latter that it would in the former, and if the heat was communicated in the same manner, would it not require time in proportion? If so, then it is all important, at whatever temperature the ice is collected, it should only be packed in houses when at the lowest temperature. Now the contrary of this is often pursued. The gathering of ice is at best a cold business, and most people omit doing it until the last of winter, and then prefer those days which are most pleasant, and proceed to pack the ice in the house as it is gathered or drawn from the water. There can be no objection to gathering or drawing the ice to an ice house in pleasant weather, but it should never be packed down, but when the mercury indicates extreme cold, as in proportion to it will be the durability of the ice under the same exposure.

A Portable Ice-house. A well framed wooden box, 6 feet by 3 feet. Another wooden box 2 inches larger every way. Put the smaller into the larger, surrounded by charcoal dust at the bottom and on the sides; a cover to fit close; a hole at one corner to let out any water of melted ice; with a cock or plug. At the first frost put in two inches of water, add to it during the winter till it is frozen solid, cover it. Throw a blanket over the top. Put it under a shed so as to be screened from the sun.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Starching. Some of our female readers, would, we presume like to have us record some of the facts which we now and then pick up in conversation. If they wish to make a brother or a son look a little smart on some particular occasion, they must, after having boiled the starch, and while yet hot, stir a little tallow in with it, or, what is better, a small bit of sperm candle. The linen should be pretty wet when ironed, and the iron hot. Heated in this manner starched apparel looks much better and keeps clean longer.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Heaves in Horses. A writer for the New York Farmer, with the signature T. C. asserts that his old horse, who is now in his 20th year, has been cured of a disease called the "heaves," by the use of ground ginger. A table spoonful was given him daily for several weeks, mixed in his mess of Indian meal and cut straw. The horse had been troubled with wheezing and a hard cough for a year or two, and had lost flesh so much that he seemed to have nearly finished his term of service. Since the use of the powdered ginger he has become quite fat, and appears to be years younger, and in good spirits.

TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Tallow is the basis of all soaps for the toilette known under the name of Windsor; because olive oil forms a paste too difficult to melt, and has an odour too powerful for mixing with perfumes. Tallow soap dissolved in alcohol, returns to its solid state on cooling. It is this fact that has led to the discovery of transparent soap. When well prepared, this soap should have the appearance of fine white sugar candy. It may also be colored, and vegetable colors are for this purpose preferable to mineral. Any person may make the soap, by putting into a thin glass phial half a brick of Windsor soap cut small, filling the phial half full of alcohol, and placing it near the fire till the soap is dissolved. This mixture put to cool in a mould, gives the transparent soap.—*Edinburgh Journal of Science.*

TO COLOR BLACK.

Few parts of domestic economy are more deficient than the art of coloring; I therefore propose to give some directions.

To color black, say for ten pounds of yarn, take one pound of nut-galls in coarse powder, five pounds of logwood, put into a kettle with ten or twelve gallons of water. Take 3 lbs. of Copperas; 2 ozs. of Blue Vitriol, dissolved in a gallon or two of water, and wet the yarn in this mordant for half an hour, then hang it in the air. After the coloring stuff has been boiled about an hour, take out the wood and pour on hot water, letting it drain in the kettle through a sieve or cloth. As soon as all the coloring matter is exhausted, the wood may be thrown away, and the tea boiled down about one-third. Then the yarn may be put it, while the tea is hot, and let it remain about one hour, when it should be taken out, and hung for half an hour in the air, and the tea boiled down again and the yarn put in for half an hour longer, taken out and hung in the air, and so alternately put in and taken out several times, and the copperas and vitriol water added to the coloring stuff. By this process a standing black may be obtained. —*N. Y. Farmer.*

STEAM CAR.

Mr. Benjamin Phillips, Architect, of Philadelphia, proposes to construct a Steam Car to travel on rivers at a speed of 20 to 25 miles per hour, to carry one hundred passengers, to draw 15 inches water, to be only one-third the weight of any other ordinary steamboat of the same dimensions now afloat; of far superior strength and safety, constructed on entirely new principles; the whole materials, except the engine and boiler, not to cost above $1,500, completely furnished and ready for operation by the first day of May next.—*Railroad Journal.*

Domestic Yeast. Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of this yeast will make eighteen pounds of bread.

Tomato Catsup.—One pint of salt to one peck of tomatoes; bruise them and let them stand two days; after they are strained, boil them until the scum stops rising; add two ounces of black pepper, two ounces of allspice, one ounce of ginger, one ounce of cloves, half an ounce of mace.

Among the prizes awarded by the Paris Academy of Sciences, at their last sitting, was the following:—"To Israel Robinet, workman, for the substitution of the action of a machine for that of the human lungs, in glass blowing, 8,000 francs. By means of this valuable invention, the health of the glass-blower will, in future, be preserved, and the product of his manufacture greatly improved, both as regards accuracy of form and the capability of making articles of greater dimensions than was formerly possible."

Infringement of a Patent Right.—Doctor Nott has obtained a verdict of $850, (which in pursuance of the statute was trebled by the court) against Silvester Parker, for an infringement on his Patent rights for his improvements in stoves for burning anthracite coal.

THE SCOTTISH THISTLE.

This ancient emblem of Scottish pugnacity, with its motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, is represented of various species in royal bearings, coins and coats of armor; so that there is some difficulty in saying which is the genuine original thistle. The origin of the national badge itself is thus handed down by tradition:—When the Danes invaded Scotland, it was deemed unwarlike to attack an enemy in the pitch darkness of night, instead of a pitched battle by day; but on one occasion the invaders resolved to avail themselves of this stratagem; and in order to prevent their tramp from being heard, they marched barefooted. They had thus neared the Scottish force unobserved, when a Dane unluckly stepped with his naked foot upon a superb prickly thistle, and instinctively uttered a cry of pain, which discovered the assault to the Scots, who ran to their arms, and defeated the foe with a terrible slaughter. The thistle was immediately adopted as the insignia of Scotland.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, 1833.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

For the New England Farmer.

Mr. Fessenden, Sir, In one of your papers of the last year some account was given by my friend Gen. Dearborn, of the Hot Water Pipes used in my green house.* Those if you recollect, were of the kind recommended, and indeed first applied to the purpose of heating hot houses, by *Mr. Atkinson* of London, an account of which is also given in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine. From the experience of two winters, I am satisfied, that there can be no heat applied, better suited to the *preservation and growth of green house plants* than this; which is, if you recollect, composed of a boiler and reservoir of about 80 gallons each, and about 220 feet of iron pipe of $4\frac{1}{4}$ *inches bore*, the whole containing when filled, between 3 and 400 gallons of water. The heating of this quantity of water necessarily takes some hours; with good fuel, about three hours brings the water up to the desired heat of 180 degrees of Fahrenheit. When once heated it is found to keep the house at the desired state with a moderate fire, and is pronounced by my gardener as the best heat he has used for exotics, and giving but little trouble to the gardener.

From a notice in one of the English periodicals, and the observations of a friend in England, who had seen it in operation, I have been induced to import a new invented apparatus, by Mr. A. M. Perkins, son of our countryman Jacob Perkins, Esq. which is described in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, No. 38, for June 1832. The machine consists of what Mr. P. calls a coil (somewhat resembling the worm used by distillers) which contains about 130 feet of pipe. This coil is placed in a cavity in the stack of the furnace, and surrounds it, so that the heat is communicated through the brick work, and also passes directly from the furnace to the pipes by an open door. The top of the coil, and the bottom of it, are connected with the pipes which lead into the house; and as the heat is raised in the coil, the water is driven by its expansion into the tubes in the house, and thus the water in all the pipes, is kept in a high state of heat *and rapid circulation*. The whole length of the pipes, including those in the coil, is about 450 feet, *by* $\frac{1}{2}$ *an inch* bore of wrought iron, and they contain, when filled, about *fifteen* gallons of water. There is a pipe to suffer the expansion of the water. When the pipes are filled with water, the whole is hermetically sealed up by a screw; and if there is no escape of the water at the joints by steam, it is said by Mr. Perkins, that there is not the loss of a thimblefull of water from the beginning to the end of the season. It has been in operation but a short time—during the cold weather in the early part of this month, when the thermometer was at 10 degrees in the open air, the heat in the house was 75 degrees in an hour after the fire was applied. As far as I am enabled to judge from the report of my gardener, there is a greater economy of fuel in this mode of heating, than where a boiler or flues are used. I should have mentioned that the coil is 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 26 inches high, or thereabouts.

If you consider the above as worthy of communicating to the public, through the medium of the paper you so ably conduct, you are at liberty to do so. Your obt. servt., T. H. Perkins.

P. S. The room heated with the small pipes is 60 feet long and 15 feet wide, and appropriated to grapes altogether. T. H. P.

By the Editor. We are always happy to be the herald of any improvements in the economy of heat; one of the most useful topics, which can occupy the faculties of the student of nature. Without the art of producing and distributing heat, a large part of the earth, which is now so populous, powerful and highly civilized, would be meet for nothing but the haunts and habitations of quadrupeds, and other irrational beings. It was therefore well observed by the celebrated Lord Bacon, "It is certain, that of all powers in *nature*, *heat* is the chief both in the frame of *nature* and the works of *art*."

The improvement introduced by Col. Perkins, and described above, has met with much approbation in England. The conductor of Loudon's Magazine, in the No. for April last states, that "this is one of the most extraordinary improvements that have yet been made in heating by this fluid. The advantages which are expected to result are great economy in the first erection, as there is no boiler, and the pipes in which the water is circulated are not thicker than a man's thumb; a power of conveying heat to a greater distance than by any mode hitherto in use, and producing a much higher temperature than has hitherto been done by either water or steam, even to the extent of 400 degrees or 500 degrees; lastly, a more universal applicability of hot water as a medium for conveying heat."

The conductor mentions a number of buildings in and about London, in which Mr. Perkins's invention had been introduced with great success, and says "we are so highly satisfied with the plan that we shall have our small hot house and green house heated by it before this magazine sees the light."

The June number, p. 292, contains Mr. Perkins's plan engraved, in a communication from the inventor to the conductor. In this Mr. Perkins observes as follows:

"I beg leave to submit to your judgment my plan for heating hot houses by circulating hot water in hermetically sealed tubes of small diameter. In the infancy of this plan, in consequence of my successful application of it to the heating of the printer's plates of the bank of England, John Horsley Palmer, Esq., the governor, very liberally proposed to erect an apparatus in one of his hot-houses, with a view of ascertaining its power of heating it. I therefore put up an apparatus, consisting of a series of pipes of only an inch in diameter, so connected together as to form a complete circuit round the house. The result was a gradual rise of the thermometer in the house from 45 degrees to 90, in four hours, without once stoking [replenishing] the fire from the time of lighting," &c.

The conductor of the Magazine again expresses his high opinion of this improvement, and observes "it is stated that the water may be circulated, under ordinary circumstances of attention to the fire at from 300 degrees to 600 degrees; and with extraordinary strength of pipe and application of fuel to a still higher degree. It is found that 400 degrees will roast meat. The workmen of the bank-note printing office of Messrs. Perkins and Bacon have dressed a beef steak at the farther extremity of the pipe of hot water, used for heating the steel plates; and Mr. Perkins is constructing for himself an oven for roasting by hot water."

Water in an open vessel sustains the pressure of the atmosphere equal to about 15 lbs. to a square inch; with this weight upon it it boils as soon as it is heated to the temperature of 212 degrees, and unless it is confined it cannot be heated above that degree, however great the quantity of heat applied. The boiling point, however, of all liquids, is found to depend on the degree of pressure to which the fluid is exposed. If the pressure be diminished the liquid boils at a lower temperature; if it is increased a higher temperature is necessary to produce ebullition. From the experiments of Professor Robison, it appears that, in a vacuum, all liquids boil about 140 degrees lower than in the open air. Thus water in an exhausted receiver will boil at 72 degrees, alcohol at 44 degrees, &c.* By the mere removal of atmospheric pressure ether will boil and be converted into vapor at any temperature above 20 degrees.

Water, when raised from the common temperature of the atmosphere to 212 degrees, or boiling heat, occupies about one-twentyfifth part more space than it does before it is heated. In other words 24 quarts of ice-cold water will fill a vessel holding 25 quarts of boiling water. It is this expansion or tendency to expand, which causes the circulation in hot water pipes. In closed pipes, like those of Mr. Perkins, room must be left for this expansion. And even then we should apprehend danger from the greatest possible application of adding heat to the Coil around the furnace. We admire the invention, but hope the inventor will discover some method of measuring and adapting the power applied by heat to the strength of his pipes. And in using this apparatus, in our climate, we should think care would be necessary, in very severe weather, not to let the water freeze in the pipes, as water in freezing expands with still greater power than in boiling.

We have received the, "*Address to the Members of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, by James Richardson, Esq.*" which well deserves attentive perusal as well as general circulation. We shall soon give it a place in our columns.

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. x. p. 56.

* *Black's Lectures*, vol. i. p. 151.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Nullification about to be Nullified. The "*Enforcing Bill*," or the Bill to clothe the President with power to annihilate nullification has passed the Senate of the United States, with but a single dissenting vote, that of Mr. Tyler, of Virginia.

The NOTION *of South Carolina.* An Address by the Washington Society of South Carolina to the people of that State, has been published, in which its proved that the price which *disunion* would cost that *would-be* independent principality in time of profound peace, would not be less than $1,500,000 per annum. Moreover South Carolina, with all these expenditures, would be "placed in a situation to invite hostilities, which would plunge her into further pecuniary difficulties." History will record the *notion*, but will ever be silent as respects the *Nation* of South Carolina.

Fire at Liverpool. On the night of the 14th of January, fifteen warehouses, and from 10 to 1 200 bales of cotton, and a large amount of other produce, were destroyed by fire.

The President's Proclamation, relative to South Carolina affairs, has been published in the London papers entire, and is highly commended as an able and interesting state paper.

Oporto was bombarded by Don Miguel, on the 7th of January, and much damaged.

The affairs of the Turkish Sultan are said to be on the decline, and a grand battle between his forces, and those of the Pacha, of Egypt, is soon expected, which it is thought will decide the fate of the Turkish Empire.

Cost of Nullification. A southern paper asserts that the late preparation of South Carolina to resist the laws of the Union, and to provide peaceable remedies for non-existing grievances, had already cost that State $428,000! And all for nothing but to injure themselves in a ten-fold proportion to any injury they can inflict on the Union.

A Steam Boat, called the Mediterranean, has lately been built at Pittsburgh, which is said to be the largest, swiftest, perhaps the most beautiful steam boat ever constructed in America, perhaps in the world. She measures in keel 175 feet; in beam 30 feet; depth of hold 10 feet; and carries 581½ tons. The whole cost amounts to a sum a little short of $40,000.

Woollen Manufactures. A report which has been made to the House of Representatives in Pennsylvania by the committee on Agriculture, states the capital vested in woollen manufactories in the United States at $40,000,000. It estimates the capital directly vested in the growth and manufacture of wool at $145,000,000.

Plymouth County Agricultural Society. The Trustees of this Society have elected Rev. Joseph Richardson of Hingham, as their first Orator, for the next anniversary, and Dr. Anthony Collamore of Pembroke, as second.

Debt and Credit. A writer in the Boston Courier proposes to abolish getting in debt. He says truly, that the present practice of indiscriminate small credits is the great cause of ruin to thousands. "Falsehood, dishonesty, extravagance, and intemperance, flourish under the system." He does not suppose that the giving of credit can be wholly dispensed with, but thinks a change can be made which would be of great advantage to the community. Oliver Oakwood said the man who invented a Leger deserved to be hung, in effigy, with his book dangling at his heels.

New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company. This company is incorporated by the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from Providence to Stonington-Long Island Sound, in continuation of the Boston and Providence Rail Road. They were induced to carry it to Stonington, from the fact, that the harbor of that place is never closed by ice, as that of Providence sometimes is.

Chinese skinless Oats. This grain was imported into Holland about 4 years ago from China, it has been since introduced into Ireland, and was brought from thence by Mr. Gibbons, to Cape Breton. It is said to yield 26 barrels of 296 pounds each, from an Irish acre of ground; and can be used without grinding, but is better made into meal. It is in its nature very hardy, and well adapted to the climate, and one bushel is equal to three of the common kind, for all purposes that oats are used. It should be sown early in May, and will be ripe the latter end of August.

Some of the above grain can be had at Mr. Edward Warren's, Halifax, N. S.—*Halifax Paper.*

Sagacity of a Horse. A few nights since, a girl in Abercorn street, was passing the end of the house where she lives with a horse and cart, when the horse, all at once, stopped as if it had seen a bogle. It being quite dark, the girl could see nothing, and though she attempted to urge the horse forward, it would not move a step. The girl dismounted to see what was the matter, and to her surprise, found a man lying drunk straight across the path. As soon as he was removed the horse passed quietly on.—*Paisley Advertiser.*

Mr. Clay's New Tariff Bill. Mr. Clay has introduced a new Tariff bill, which contemplates a gradual reduction of the duties on imported goods, and the complete reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard in September, 1842. This bill is opposed by Mr. Webster, and other friends of the present Tariff, and it is thought will not pass at least the present session, nor ever while South Carolina preserves her present menacing attitude. —*Albany Argus.*

Gales & Seaton, editors of the National Intelligencer, have been elected printers to the House of Representatives of the next Congress.

A melancholy accident occurred at Bath, on Sunday of last week. A young man by the name of Harding, in sport threw a snow-ball at a young man by the name of Donnell, which hit him on the temple and caused instant death. Let this serve as a warning.—*Hallowell Paper.*

A great Temperance Meeting has been proposed, and no doubt has taken place at Washington, on the 26th of February, for the purpose of organizing a CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Col. Richard M. Johnson was engaged to apply to the House for the use of the Capitol for a Temperance Meeting, and among the leaders in this laudable project are named Messrs. Webster, Wilkins, Dallas, Grundy, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

60 bushels of prime four rowed BARLEY for Seed. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office.

feb 27 3t

SITUATION WANTED.

As manager of a Farm, a married man, natives of Scotland, his wife capable of managing a dairy, can produce good recommendation, as to character, and the best method of Agriculture. Apply at this office.

feb 27 is4t

HIVE OF BEES.

Wanted a good thriving Hive of Bees. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

feb 27

SEED TEA WHEAT.

A few bushels of this very valuable variety of Spring Wheat, for sale at the Seed Store No. 51, North Market Street, raised in the vicinity of Lake Erie.

One kernel of this Wheat was found in a chest of Tea, at St. John, N. B. in 1823, from which this variety was raised. (See N. E. Farmer, vol ix, page 105, and vol x, page 105.)

Persons in want of it will please apply soon.

feb 20

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetts,	barrel	2 00	2 50
baldwins,	"	2 00	2 50
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 50	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 50	10 75
prime,	"	6 75	7 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	8 00	8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
four meal,	"	5	6
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	38	43
southern, geese,	"	35	43
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 20	1 30
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	6 37	6 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 87	6 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 87	6 37
Alexandria,	"	6 00	6 12
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	75	80
southern yellow,	"	65	68
Rye,	"	90	95
Barley,	"	60	80
Oats,	"	40	45
HAY,	cwt.	62	70
HONEY,	gallon	50	52
HOPS, 1st quality,	cwt	28 00	30 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound		10
Southern, 1st sort,	"		9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	20	22
" upper,	side		3 00
Dry Hide, sole.	pound	16	19
" upper,	side	2 50	2 70
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	25	28
Baltimore, sole,	"	23	25
LIME,	cask	90	1 04
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	2 50	3 75
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel		
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	17 50	18 00
Navy, Mess,	"	13 00	13 50
Bone, middlings,	"	none	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	1 25	1 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound		12
" southern,	"	11	12
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	10 00	11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	48	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	60	65
Merino, ¾ths washed,	"	40	42
Merino, half blood,	"	37	38
Merino, quarter,	"	34	36
Native washed,	"	32	33
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	50	52
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,	"	40	42
Northern pulled. 2d "	"	32	36
Northern pulled. 3d "	"	27	28
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,	"		40

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern,	"	9	9½
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	7
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	18	23
lump, best,	"	20	23
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 273 Beef Cattle, 90 Sheep, and 300 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—Sales rather quicker, and prices a little higher. We quote prime at $5,75 a 6,25; good at 5,25, a 5,75; thin at 4,50 a 5.

Sheep.—Those at market were not sold when our report was made up.

Swine.—One lot of 150, two-thirds Barrows, were taken on a contract at about 4½c.; a few were retailed at 5c. for Sows, and 6 for Barrows.

FOR SALE,

THE Bull COLLINS, got by Bolivar—dam Young Flora, by Cœlebs; Granddam the imported Cow Flora—dropt Aug. 30, 1829—colour red and white. This Bull is one of the finest animals in America, and will be sold low. Apply at this office.

Jan. 16 tf

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

Boston and other glass suitable for Green Houses, of any size or quantity, may be had of LORING & KUPPER, No. 10, Merchants Row.

2m

MISCELLANY.

TO MY SON.

From the new edition of Lord Byron's Works.

THOSE flaxen locks, those eyes of blue,
Bright as thy mother's in their hue;
Those rosy lips, whose dimples play
And smile to steal the heart away,
Recal a scene of former joy,
And touch thy Father's heart, my Boy!

And thou can'st lisp a Father's name,
Ah, William, were thine own the same,
No self-reproach—but, let me cease—
My care for thee shall purchase peace;
Thy mother's shade shall smile in joy,
And pardon all the past, my Boy!

Her lowly grave the turf has prest,
And thou hast known a stranger's breast.
Derision sneers upon thy birth,
And yields thee scarce a name on earth;
Yet shall not these one hope destroy,—
A Father's heart is thine, my Boy!

Why, let the world unfeeling frown,
Must I fond Nature's claim disown?
Ah, no—though moralists reprove,
I hail thee, dearest child of love,
Fair cherub, pledge of youth and joy,—
A Father guards thy birth, my Boy!

Oh, 'twill be sweet in thee to trace,
Ere age has wrinkled o'er my face,
Ere half my glass of life is run,
At once a brother and a son:
And all my wane of years employ
In justice done to thee, my Boy!

Although so young thy heedless sire,
Youth will not damp parental fire:
And, wert thou still less dear to me,
While Helen's form revives in thee,
The breast, which beat to former joy,
Will ne'er desert its pledge, my Boy!

SONNET.

GOD'S works are very beautiful! The sky,
Blue, vast, and cloudless in its broad expanse,
Or fleeced with golden vapors; the bright glance
Of waters, flashing 'neath the sun's warm eye;
Meadows, and vine-hung crags, and towering high,
The forest foliage, shadowed like a dream
In its rich moulding, with the sunset gleam—
The sheen of moon-beams, sleeping quietly
Upon the earth, and swift wings glancing by
In the gay sunshine;—but too oft more fair
To man is sordid Mammon's yellow glare,
Albeit purchased with the torturing sigh
Of his poor victim brother! Wretched slave!
Earth's fairest spot for thee, too often, is the grave.

From the Working-Men's Shield.

A MILLION OF FACTS.

BY SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS.

AMONG the clever books we have recently received from London, is one with the above title, containing a vast variety of information in a small space. It will possibly be reprinted in America, but as that is yet problematical, we offer a few extracts from it, which will serve to exhibit its character, while they convey some useful information.

The sea is to the land, in round millions of square miles, as 160 to 40, or as 4 to 1.

Fraimhoifer, in his optical experiments, made a machine in which he could draw 32,900 lines in an inch breadth.

There are 7,700 veins in an inch of colored mother-of-pearl. Iris ornaments of all colors are made by lines of steel from 200 to the 1,000th part of an inch.

Bodies are transparent, says Newton, when the pores are so small as to prevent reflection.

The apprehension of the failure of a supply of coals in England, is delusion. In Yorkshire, alone, there are exhaustless beds, which are sold at 4s. or 5s. per ton.

The coal mines, which, in Staffordshire, have been burning for 200 years, consist of pyrites, subject to spontaneous combustion. Water will not extinguish them, because when drawn off, or absorbed, the pyrites burn more than before.

The odorous matter of flowers is inflammable, and arises from an essential oil. When growing in the dark their odour is diminished, but restored in the light; and it is strongest in sunny climates.

A chestnut-tree grew at Tamworth, which was 52 feet round; it was planted in the year 800; and in the reign of Stephen, in 1135, was made a boundary, and called the great chestnut-tree. In 1759, it bore nuts which produced young trees.

Botanists record 56,000 species of various plants; and 38,000 are to be found in the catalogues.

The height of mountains in the moon is considerable; ten are five miles, or nearly; and eight are from 3 to 4 miles. Three of the hollows are from 3 to 4 miles; ten are from 2 to 3 miles, and as many are nearly 2 miles.

Teeth are phosphate of lime and cartilage, but the enamel is without cartilage.

The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 534 pounds, and those of mastiffs, wolves, &c. far more. The force is produced by the swelling of the muscles in the middle, and dilating again.

The number of ribs vary, being twelve or thirteen on a side.

From the Farmer's (Ohio) Chronicle.

GRUMBLERS.

IN regard to the complaints not unfrequently made on account of the large proportion of agricultural matter contained in our paper, we have to answer all such *generally* and *particularly* (excepting always our pretty friend Amanda,) that the paper is conducted in conformity with the prospectus; if however, the readers generally of the Chronicle, prefer something of *less value*, we can accommodate them to their heart's content.

And as to the fair, smooth *termagant*, who lashed us so unmercifully last week, she must excuse us, if we ask her leave to delay an answer to her pretty, pouting lecture, till we feel less sore than now from the effects of castigation already so *manfully* administered. We will, however, humbly implore her pardon for having offended her sensitive *oil-factories*, by bringing within their reach, (though innocently) the repulsive *effluvia* of the *cow-yard*. It is by the bye, believed that the "*cow-yard*," was not found in the Chronicle till introduced by Amanda; nevertheless, we most readily confess the fact, whether true or not, through *pure gallantry*.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

SOME five and thirty years ago, when this country was almost entirely new, and our inhabitants were few and far between, an enterprising blacksmith came into the town of Bloomfield, and being unable, for want of time and utensils, to erect a shop, put up his anvil, and set fire and bellows going out of doors. Not long afterwards one of his distant neighbors, hearing that there was a blacksmith in town, started off to go and employ him, but not finding the way, inquired of a man whom he met on the road, "how far it was to Mr. B's blacksmith shop?"—"You are in the *shop* now," replied the wag, "but it is three miles and a half to his *anvil*."

PARTNER WANTED.

A Gentleman, now well established in the Nursery business, in Ohio, having a good assortment of Fruit Trees, &c. growing, is desirous of taking as an active partner, a gardener from the vicinity of Boston, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and can give unquestionable testimonials as to his capacity, integrity and devotion to business. The location is one of the best in the State, having a water communication north to the Lakes, south to the navigable waters of the Mississippi Valley, and east and west by the great National Road. For further particulars, apply personally, to Mr. Barrett, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston. feb 20

WANTED,

A STEADY *single* Man, perfectly capable of managing the whole work of a small farm of 20 acres, with a good Garden. No one will be engaged who cannot produce the best recommendations as to sobriety, honesty, and having experience in the most improved system of Agriculture. A member of the Temperance Society, and a pious character, will be preferred. Apply at this office. feb 13

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass—Red Clover, *(Northern and Southern)* Red Top—Fowl Meadow—Orchard Grass—Tall Meadow OatGrass—Lucerne---White Dutch Honeysuckle Clover, for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston. feb 13 tf

SCIONS FOR INGRAFTING, &c. &c.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, proprietors of this establishment, having annexed thereto, very extensive *Specimen Orchards*, containing all the varieties of Fruits enumerated in their catalogues, will, to accommodate distant correspondents, furnish Scions, suitable for ingrafting of any varieties, that may be required on the terms stated at page 39 of their Fruit Catalogue, ---viz. 50 cts per doz. for Scions of any one kind, where the price of a tree does not exceed that sum, and where it does, the same price for a dozen Scions as for a tree---In no case, is a less charge made than for a Dozen---Scions of Grape Vines, and of various trees and shrubs can be supplied. The great advantage of the above is their small bulk, and cheapness of transportation.

They have also imported by the last arrivals several thousand dollars worth of Vegetable Seeds, of the choicest varieties, and will furnish supplies to venders at low rates, and of a quality *not to be surpassed*.

They have 200 lbs. of the Yellow Locust, or Robenia pseudacacia seeds, of the fine Long Island variety, so famed for ship timber, and expect by first arrival 100 lbs. Finest White Italian Mulberry seed, for Silkworms.

Priced Catalogues of every department will be furnished on application *direct*, by mail or otherwise, and the prices *have been much reduced*.

N. B. No articles are guaranteed by them, unless the Invoice has their *printed heading and signature*.

2t feb 20

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
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